

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ORDER.—The people of Washington cannot fail to see the effect of the law providing for the arrest and punishment of all who are detected with "dangerous weapons" about their persons. Already, peaceable and order-loving citizens have been arrested and fined for having on their persons weapons to protect themselves from violence and assassination, while those who perpetrate these acts are not reached by the law. It is perfectly inapplicable in relation to them, for the reason, that if detected, the amount of the fine cannot be made out of them, and the officers of the law are only carrying out a principle of human nature when they arrest those only out of whom the fine can be made. It is perhaps expecting too much to ask them to spend their time in hunting up offenders of the law from whom nothing is to be obtained, for, of course, the informer is entitled to one-half the amount of the fine.

We mean no disrespect to the officers by this. We assert that it is perfectly natural for them to act in this way, and we blame them not for so doing. It was thus with infractors of the broad laws, in times past. The small dealers could not do the law with impunity, while those who had money or property were watched and pounced upon, and offered up a sacrifice at the altar of violated law, as an example of what could and would be done with the rest if they had had the means to pay the fine.

Who is there that will not protect himself when assailed by violence? Who that will not meet force by force? If it be reasonable for a man to get all he can in a lawful way, even to the extent of the arrest and punishment of the orderly and quiet-loving citizens, surely it is reasonable for the citizen to protect his life when it is assailed, and to provide himself with the means of doing so in the most effectual manner, especially when the law fails to protect him, by reaching those who are always prepared and armed for the purpose.

It is palpably evident that the present city government is not capable of providing for the safety of the people. The people have no confidence in the administrators of the law. The administration has no confidence in itself. This fact was abundantly evident in June last. What but want of confidence in himself induced the Mayor to apply to the General Government for troops to quell a riot which it has been proven did not exist? He has no confidence in the citizens over whom he presides. The citizens have, if possible, still less confidence in him. Under such circumstances what else could be expected than the present or a worse state of society?

Infinitely better would it be if we had no city government. Of what use is a city government to the people of Washington? It only serves to complicate matters. Why not let Congress where do our corporate powers come from? Why delegate those powers to a sub-legislature? Congress legislates for the District, and never has its legislation been improved by the action of corporate authority.

George Washington, with that far-seeing wisdom which looked to the future happiness and prosperity of the country he so loved, saw and provided against every contingency. He was satisfied that it would be impolitic, nay dangerous for the President of the United States, during times of great political excitement, to reside in a city subject to violent political outbreaks—that the victorious candidate, when about to take his seat as chief officer of the American people—elected, as he would be, by the votes of the dominant party for the time being—might be subjected to rude assaults and improper interferences in the discharge of his duties, and be therefore provided a home for him entirely exempt from political influences—a home in which the residents were to be deprived of all participation in the exciting contests which would periodically convulse the nation.

The District of Columbia was set apart for that express object. Here were to be congregated the different departments—here were to reside the President and his Cabinet, and the army of clerks necessary to conduct the business of Government. The design was that they should interfere in no way with elections. The clerks resident in Washington were, for the time being, disfranchised. He foresaw that the time would come when the power of the Government would be great in this respect, and, it brought into competition with the freedom of elections, might defeat the will of the people, and render nugatory the voice of the ballot-box, and place in official stations those only who were friendly to the existing administration.

He looked with precient eye into the future. The power of the Government is openly brought into competition with the freedom of elections. In the city of Washington it has been exerted with a violence unprecedented in the history of the world. To this exercise of power we owe the elevation of the present incumbent to the Mayoralty, and all the long catalogue of ills which have resulted to this community. To this we owe the bloody deeds of "Bloody Monday," and all the other future ills which the power of an unprincipled government may inflict upon us, through the instrumentality of the unprincipled men whom it is power and influence have made rulers over the people.

ANOTHER ROWDY EXPLOIT.—On Thursday night of last week a number of rowdy rascals entered the residence of a quiet and orderly person in the First Ward, and after insulting the occupants of the house proceeded to smash every article of furniture they could find and toss it into the street, while the unfortunate inmates fled for safety to their lives. Thus we go! Under the rule of a reckless dynasty there is neither safety for person or property. Will not the people demand a remedy for these evils, and that remedy will be a removal of the present corrupt and degrading city administration.

MR. LANAHAN.—We learn that it is the opinion of his physicians that Mr. Lanahan cannot recover from the wound inflicted upon him on Monday last. He has no idea of the danger of his situation—does not dream that he is about to die, and has high hopes of getting well.

The bill cannot be extracted. It has changed its position, working its way nearer the lung, and threatens to enter that delicate organ.

It is thought and said that the ball was not intended for Lanahan, but for Hook. We have just been informed that this is the fact—that Lanahan, seeing the danger of his friend, sprang in front, and thus received the ball.

A SHAMEFUL OUTRAGE.—Yesterday morning as a train from Baltimore was nearing the railroad depot a passenger, Mr. Blakely, of Laurel County, who was sitting in one of the cars, received in his cheek the ball from a pistol fired in the hands of one of a party of young men then on the train. The wound being profusely, but we believe happily not very serious. Surely the necessity for the enforcement of the bill to disarm rioters is as plain as noon-day.

THE DISARMING LAW.—We present a few reasons why the last law of the Corporation, prohibiting the carrying of deadly weapons is invalid, and cannot be enforced.

1st. No power is given by the charter for any such purpose, either impliedly or expressly; and no power has hitherto been claimed or exercised, of punishing that or similar offences. Neither can such law be effectually enforced, for no power is given the Corporation to search suspected persons, even under oath.

2d. It creates a dangerous and unlawful discrimination between one class of citizens, and another, by permitting the police to be armed, and forbidding it by heavy penalties in all other persons. Such discrimination finds no precedent in the annals of our jurisdiction, and is contrary to the spirit of our institutions. In the eyes of the law all are equals. We have no privileged classes.

3d. It contravenes Art. VIII of amendments to the Constitution, which provides, that "excessive fines shall not be imposed," because it prohibits an action by heavy penalties, which has been hitherto indifferent, and in some cases, meritorious.

4th. It does not specify with sufficient precision and clearness what may constitute an infraction of its provisions.

Laws to bind the citizen must be clear and well defined; for the rule is, that penal statutes must be strictly construed. Law is defined to be a rule of action, but here our rule of action fails us—for who shall say what constitutes a dirk? There is no rule by which we can certainly know the distinction between a dirk and any other kind of knife—when a knife commences to be or when it ceases to be a dirk—therefore this act is no rule of action—is no law.

5th. It violates Art. II of amendments to the Constitution, which provides, "that the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed," the supreme law of the land.

The right of keeping and bearing arms has always justly been considered second only to that of self-defence.

The English were sensibly alive to this fact to a certain degree as early as 1688, when it was made a feature in the bill of rights, enacted 1 William and Mary, c. 1, by which it was enacted that the right of the subject to keep and bear arms, according to their condition, was sacred. But, owing to the ambiguity of the words "according to their condition," this right has been reduced to one more nominal than real, under various pretexts. But, happily, our Constitution leaves open no door for misconstruction of the right of the citizen in this respect.

The great objection to the adoption of the original constitution, and which nearly proved fatal to its adoption, was, the omission of a bill of rights. Accordingly, at the first Congress which met under its sanction, this, among other amendments, was proposed and subsequently adopted.

It may be, and indeed has been urged by some, that this does not allude to the carrying of concealed weapons.

Here again we have occasion to call in our rule of construction, and must construe the prohibition to infringe upon the right of wearing and keeping arms, strictly in favor of the citizen. The constitution makes no exception, because it did not intend to sanction any, and if any such exception had been intended, it cannot but be fairly supposed that it would have been expressed.

"It is manifest," says Judge Story, "that the Constitution proceeds upon a theory of its own, and gives and withholds powers according to the judgment of the American people."

We can only construe its powers and cannot acquire into the policy or principles which induced the grant of them.

The commentators upon the constitution are entirely silent upon this point, for it never entered into their calculation that such exception would ever be seriously urged, and hence their silence. Nor do we find any such distinction as to weapons concealed or not, in the act before us.

The policy of our Republic is eminently in favor of a well regulated militia, as the article just quoted declares, and any act which restrains the power to keep and bear arms violates that policy—is unconstitutional, is of no id.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—A message was received from the Mayor, enclosing a communication from the Register in relation to the City Assylum. It lies upon the table until the Register shall have rendered a full report.

A bill for the relief of C. W. Mitchell was passed. An act for the relief of Mildred Johnson was rejected on the third reading.

A bill to authorize Thomas C. Morgan to erect a wharf at the foot of G street north, was, after debate by Messrs. Riggs, Goddard, and others, laid on the table.

Mr. Evans offered a bill for the appropriation of sufficient money for the repair of the bridges; which was passed.

A bill for the grading of A street west, between B and C streets, was passed.

Mr. Evans introduced a bill for cleansing the streets in the 3d ward; passed.

Also, a bill for grading and graveling 7th street west; which was referred to the Committee on Improvements.

Also, a bill for improving E street north, between 8th and 9th streets west.

A bill for the relief of H. Polkinton was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A joint resolution respecting the increase of the Auxiliary Guard was passed.

FROM COL. FORNEY'S "PRESS" OF NOV. 18.

What they think of it.

"Out spoke a hardy, Highland knight, 'Till night, my chief, I'm ready.'"

The drift of all the news from Kansas, by mail and telegraph, shows conclusively that the so-called pro-slavery Constitutional Convention, like other bodies of whom we have read, is another formidable instance of the adage that "whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." Some of the propositions presented to that Convention—which, be it remembered, represents a mere fragment of the voters of the Territory—would disgrace a despotism; others are merely ridiculous, while the whole affair looks to us, at this distance, as if the parties engaged in it had entered into a contract to mortgage the new State to their own individual interests for a century to come.

There is a consistent disregard of the people manifested, a cool resort to trick, and an utter shamelessness, which altogether make up a satire upon representative bodies such as we have never before had the luxury to enjoy.

The leading spirit in this Constitutional Convention seems to be a person called "General Calhoun," who was appointed from the free State of Illinois by General Pierce as Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska, and who in all his actions indicates a desire to imitate rather the character of the member of the French Senate employed to carry out the designs of Louis Napoleon than the representative of an honest American constituency.

We give another column some of the doings of this Convention; and have only to say that the Constitution fabricated by this body is sent to Congress we trust that short work will be made of it. It deserves nothing but contempt. If it has a single merit it is its consistency with the fraud and wrong which it is intended to perpetuate, and from which in great part it has grown. The idea of a set of men chosen as delegates to this convention attempting to do posterity a mischief, and daring to nullify, in advance, the will of the majority, is so monstrous that we wonder the outrage did not excite the whole people to civil war.

The usurpation becomes the more amazing when we reflect that these very men are trying to fix upon the Territory the rule of a minority were vociferous in denouncing the Topeka Constitution, which set out with asserting a similar principle, and was repudiated by Congress and the country.

In speaking of things like these we feel that it is idle to mince phrases, and we sincerely hope that if the constitution of Kansas is anything like the instrument it promises to be, from the intelligence we lay before our readers this morning, it will, when presented to the Congress of the United States, be thrown out of both branches by a unanimous vote. At any rate we trust that the Senators and Representatives from Pennsylvania will boldly and at once put their feet upon it and spurn it as it deserves to be spurned.

Died, in Northampton, Mass., Thursday November 12, Mrs. Huldah Butler, aged nearly eighty-five. She was the widow of William Butler, who founded the present Hampshire Gazette in 1785, and conducted it nearly thirty years, and died in 1831. She was the daughter of John Brown, of Pittsfield, distinguished in the Revolutionary war, who fell in battle on the Mohawk in 1780.

On Saturday last a large black eagle picked up a goose before the eyes of its owner, Mr. Samuel L. Bloss, of Bethlehem, Litchfield county, who tried unsuccessfully to get a shot at it; but he set a common steel trap near the place, and on Tuesday morning he found his customer alive and kicking, but fast by the toes. Mr. B. secured it alive. It is said to be the largest bird ever seen in that region, measuring from tip of tip of wings eight feet ten inches; from bill to tail three feet; the longest quills in its wings thirty-two inches.

The will of the late Mrs. Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, in effect makes her husband her sole and absolute legatee. The estate is estimated at one million of dollars.

A CHEAT AND SWINDLE.—No greater cheat and swindle than the Kansas-Nebraska act, has ever been attempted in this country. Great as have been previous frauds of the "National Democracy," this overtops and shades them all.—*Lex. Ob. and Republican.*

ASSASSINATION.—Francis Vincent, keeper of an Italian grocery in New York, was killed and robbed at his own place on the 18th inst. The assassin escaped, but several arrests have since been made.

We recollect, says the Winstead, Connecticut Herald, of a young lady, a former resident of Winstead, beautiful and accomplished, the daughter of a pious and venerable Methodist minister. We remember her as a virtuous and elegant young lady, and anti-slavery in all places and on all occasions. Not long ago we recorded the marriage of this young lady to an Alabama planter, who is the owner of five hundred negroes.

The St. Louis Democrat says that Marcus J. Parrott, delegate to Congress from Kansas, has received his certificate of election.

Markets.
BALTIMORE, November 19.—Flour: Howard street super, \$5.25; extra do. \$5.00; Ohio super \$5.25; extra do. \$5.00; City Mills super \$5.00; extra do. \$5.25; Rye flour \$4.50; Buckwheat four \$2.00; Cornmeal \$3.50. Wheat, white \$1.15; red \$1.10; Corn, white 72¢; yellow 70¢; 78¢. Whiskey 22¢.

MARRIED.
On the 19th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Thuff, Mr. JAMES McFALL, of Baltimore, to Miss CELIA HEISLER, of this city.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Mr. JNO. H. LUTTRELL, of Washington, to Miss ANN VIRGINIA, second daughter of Warren Lowe, of Prince George's county, Md.

At Trinity Church, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Cummins, MALCOLM SEATH, to JANE, daughter of the late Benjamin Sprigg, of this city.

In this city, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. O'Toole, EDWARD T. MATHEWS, to Miss JANE E. FAHERTY, both of Washington.

DIED.
On the 18th inst., Mr. JOSIAH STEWART, in the 23d year of his age.

On the 17th inst., of water on the brain, RICHARD W., son of Dr. Wm. P. and Eliza M. Connell, aged 2 years and 10 months.

On the 17th inst., JAMES ALEXANDER BUSH, infant son of James and Jane Maria Bush, aged two years and three months.

At Cumberland, Md., on the 14th inst., CAROLINE, daughter of Geo. M. Kendall, and widow of the late Rev. S. W. Price, aged about twenty-three years.

At his residence, Capitol Hill, Mr. JOHN L. WIRT, in the 47th year of his age.

At his residence, in Windsor, (Conn.) on Monday, November 2d, MARTIN ELLSWORTH, aged 74 years, eldest son of Oliver Ellsworth, the second Chief Justice of the United States.

THANKSGIVING.—It is understood that there is to be a union of the churches of the Island on Thursday next. A thanksgiving sermon will be preached in Sixth Presbyterian Church, corner of Maryland and Sixth streets. The Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian all participating in the solemnities of the occasion.

COAL!! COAL!! COAL!!!

Come quickly. The very best that ever came out of the mines, for sale by

C. H. FOWLER, Cor. of 4th st. and the canal. Mr. Fowler, please send me two barrels of the same kind of coal—White Ash—which you sent a short time since. It is the best I have ever had in this city.

Yours, N. SARGENT.

CRANBERRIES, RAISINS, &c.
50 boxes new bunch RAISINS.
20 do. ELDER FRUIT.
2 barrels CRANBERRIES.
20 boxes NEW YORK CHEESE.
10 boxes CITRON.
CURRENTS, ALMONDS, FILBERS, and PALM NUTS.

With a general assortment of Groceries, Wines, and Liquors.
Bank notes and Corporation notes taken at par, and change given when one dollar's worth is bought.

W. H. TENNEY, Georgetown.

NO. 544. NEW FAMILY GROCERY, VARIETY AND PROVISION STORE, In the Northern Liberties.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just opened a new store of the above description at No. 544 North 8th street, between 8th and 9th streets west.

and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. The articles are all fresh, and will be sold as low as at any other store in this city. His stock consists of such articles as are usually kept in a Family Grocery, Also—

BRUSHES, TOILET POWDERS, PINS, NEEDLES, SEWING SILK, COTTON, THREAD, SHEET IRON, PAPER, CANDLES, &c.

Segars, Tobacco, and Sauces.
of the best brands and manufacture; in short, almost everything generally kept in such a store for family use.

FOR RENT.—A brick stable, with hay-loft and room for carriage and two horses.
Don't forget the place, No. 544 M street.

THOS. N. ADAMS.

NOTICE.—The country trade will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, as every article is fresh, new, and cheap.

o 22—1m

FAIR.
THE LADIES MITE SOCIETY OF GORRUCH CHAPEL will open a Fair at ISLAND HALL, corner of Sixth street and Virginia avenue, on Monday Evening, November 16. Season Tickets may be had at Shillington's Book Store—price 50 cents. Single admission 12 cents.

HALLECK HOUSE.
JOHN T. HALLECK, having renovated his house, and placed in it an Eating Parlor, where can be found all that the market affords, ready to be served to visitors, would ask for a continuation of the patronage that has been bestowed on him.

J. T. HALLECK, Corner of Seventh and G streets.

PORTRAITS AND LIKENESSES OF EVERY STYLE.
DAGUERRETYPE, AMBROTYPE, PHOTOGRAPH, &c., &c., TAKEN BY AN EXPERIENCED ARTIST, in the best manner, at moderate rates, at our Gallery.

No. 424 Pennsylvania Avenue.
In Lane & Tucker's Building. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to visit our Gallery gratis, and their attention is particularly directed to the new style of PATENT AMBROTYPE, showing two distinct portraits of the same person by merely reversing the picture.

CRITTENDEN & HAWES.

BOARDING.
MRS. KURTZ, HAVING REMOVED TO No. 282 Eighth street, between I and K streets, is prepared to accommodate six or eight gentlemen with good board and comfortable lodging. Board can be had either permanent or transient.

o 7 f

FEED STORE!
CLARK & BROTHER, No. 534 Pennsylvania Avenue, NEXT TO THE TIBER BRIDGE.

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND Corn, Oats, Shorts, and Home Feed of all kinds.

ALSO,
CORN MEAL, White and Yellow, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, Fresh and Fine, And all that is expected to be kept in their line, Cheap for Cash.

o 4 f

FRESH TABLE BUTTER, PRIME CHEESE.
NEW BUCKWHEAT and MOUNTAIN FLOUR, For Family Use.

Just received and for sale by JESSE WILSON, 322 Pennsylvania Avenue, Between Sixth and Seventh streets.

A CARD.
TO THE CITIZENS OF THE DISTRICT.

MY ENTERING OUR NEW BUILDING, WHICH I have just taken possession of, of return our sincere thanks to the people of Washington and Georgetown for their liberal patronage, and we in part as a return have erected a Spacious Building, which will be an ornament to the city, with a large and airy Saloon, with all the convenience and comfort of our customers; and in the establishment are for the necessary arrangements for manufacturing and repairing of Home Industry, and by a strict attention to justice and integrity, we hope to give satisfaction to all.

WALL & STEPHENS, No. 322 Penn. av., bet. 9th & 10th sts.

o 21—4w f.

T. G. CLAYTON, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS And Agent for Inventors.

OFFICE, 480 SEVENTH STREET, Washington, D. C.

Business connected with the Patent Office and the Courts attended to for Inventors. Charges moderate.

A CARD.
I confine our business exclusively to the coach and cabinet branch of the trade, (including Bar Iron and Steel,) we offer our present stock of BUILDING HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AGRICULTURAL GOODS, &c., &c., AT COST, to close out.

All such goods must positively be sold, and if not entirely closed out by the 15th of December will be disposed of at auction, to make room for another class of merchandise.

An examination of prices will convince purchasers that on such goods there is chance for a good investment.

With increased facilities in the branch of the trade to which we shall hereafter devote our attention, both as to quality and quantity, we solicit the increased patronage of consumers, in full confidence that prices will be satisfactory.

ELVANS & THOMPSON, 326 Pennsylvania ave., bet. 9th and 10th sts.

o 1m

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the District of Columbia offers to the property owners of this District the cheapest and as safe means of insurance against loss by fire as any other company, as will appear by an examination of its principles.

THE SPORTSMAN'S WAREHOUSE.

E. TUCKER & Co. have now open for the inspection of the citizens of Washington and vicinity the largest and best selected stock of Sporting Goods they have ever offered. They would name—

FOWLING PIECES, single and double barrels, Manton's, Bournes, Hollis and Sheath's, Miller's, and other manufacturers, of every grade.

And other manufacturers, of every grade. Shot Pouches, Game Bags, and Drum Flasks. English, French, and American. Felt, Cloth, and Paper. Pelusian Caps, Elzer's, and Shot. Cartridges, Cleaning Rods, Gun Cases, and Covers. Nipple Wrenches, Lock and Tube Cleaners, Wad Cutters, Nipple and Oil Bottles.

Dog Collars, Chains, and Cuffs. Gunsmith Materials, of every description. All of which goods we will offer at very low prices for cash.

E. TUCKER & CO., 353 Pennsylvania Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

NEW FALL GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH FLOWERS, at all Prices.

Beautiful Style DARK RIBBONS, suitable for the Season.

BONNETS, the latest patterns. RUCHES, FRAMES, and TIPS. FEATHERS, and all kinds of MILLINERY. FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c. WILLIAM P. SHELDON, 502 Eleventh Street.

NEW HARDWARE STORE, No. 84, Centre Market Space, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

JOHN W. BADEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public generally that he has removed to the above place, a large variety of the best approved kinds of Hardware, Cutlery, Building Material, Mechanical Tools, Agricultural Implements, Gun, Fowling, and Sporting Goods, &c. All of which he offers at prices well calculated to please purchasers.

His thorough knowledge of the business has enabled him to make a judicious selection of articles of the best quality, warranted to suit the wants of this market; and he pledges his entire devotion to the interests of those who will favor him with their patronage.

No. 405. JOSEPH F. HODGSON, Dealer in Stoves, Tins, and Britannia Ware.

Seventh Street between H and I.

HAS NOW AND ALWAYS KEEPS FOR SALE at the above place, a large variety of the best Cooking Stoves in the market, warranted to bake, or no charge.

He has a fine assortment of the following wares:—Plated Tin Ware, Block Tin and Britannia Ware, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets.

A large lot of Lamps, Britannia, Globe, Brass, and Parlor Lamps.

ALSO,
A general assortment of Tin Ware and Kitchen requisites.

He has also an excellent assortment of the best Preserving Kettles in the market, enameled Saucepans, &c., &c., which he will sell at low prices. Call and examine for yourselves.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION!
AT J. C. GIBSON'S STORE, 34 Market Space, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

DRESS SILKS, very handsome and cheap. **Genl's Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs,** 25 cents. **Boys' Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs,** 12½ cents. **Bonnets** of all kinds at cost.

French and English Merinoes, very cheap. **Best Kid Gloves,** only 25 cents. **Irish Linens, Cottons, and Calicoes,** cheap. **Great Variety of Ladies' and children's Hosiery.** I am determined to make the prices suit in all cases. Please call and see for yourselves.

o 23 1m

HALLECK HOUSE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING TAKEN THE old stand known as the European House, corner of Seventh and G streets, begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to accommodate them with the best of liquors and all the delicacies of the season.

Families supplied with oysters by the quart. 25¢. J. T. HALLECK.

GROCERY STORE, Corner Maryland Avenue and Seventh St., ISLAND.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT THE STORE formerly kept by Mr. Robert T. Knight, I shall keep on hand a select assortment of FINE GROCERIES, comprising, among others, the following articles:—

Sugars, such as crushed, clarified, pulverized, and brown; Tea, such as Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Black and Colony; Rice, Macaroni and Java, roasted and ground; Coffee; Refined Syrup; Segars and Tobacco, various brands; Ham, Bacon, Flour, Liquors, Wines, Crockery, Woodenware, Hardware, Vegetables, Eggs, Butter, Nuts of various kinds, Horse Feed, &c., together with many other articles usually kept in a Grocery.

I would most respectfully ask those living on the Island, as well as the citizens generally, to call and examine for themselves, as they then will see that there is no necessity for going further, as he has determined to be to the bottom, both as to prices and articles. Call therefore and examine, and you will find it to your advantage, for I intend to sell cheap for cash.

Do not forget the store, 296, Maryland Ave. Goods delivered to any part of the city free of all charge.

aug 8—f JOHN F. B. PURSELL.

LAW NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL ATTEND THE Circuit and Criminal Courts of this District, and the Court of Claims, and will promptly perform such professional duties as may be entrusted to his office.

His office, at present, is at the southwest corner of Eleventh and "I" fronting New York Avenue.